

ARRANGEMENT FOR THE PLACEMENT OF FREQUENCY CONVERTERS

The present invention relates to placement of frequency converters, especially the power units of frequency converters in a switch cabinet or equivalent. In particular, the invention relates to encasement of frequency converters provided with separate power and control units, wherein the power units contain the frequency converter's power stage including power semiconductor switches and the control units contain the required control electronics. The invention also relates to placement of especially frequency converters provided with a small-size power unit in a switch cabinet or equivalent.

Frequency converters are placed in switch cabinets when they are so large that no other type of encasement is appropriate. Frequency converters are also generally placed in a cabinet when the same delivery to a customer comprises several frequency converters (line and group drives), in which case the cabinet functions from the user's point of view as a protection against contact and as a uniform exterior face. As for the units themselves, placement in a cabinet protects them e.g. from water and dust.

Usually one bay in the cabinet is used to accommodate one frequency converter and different bays are interconnected by a set of AC or DC rails e.g. as shown in Fig. 1. It presents three frequency converters FC#11 – FC#13, each placed in a separate bay 11 – 13 in the cabinet. The supply voltage to the frequency converters is normally obtained from a set of power bus-bars 16 which runs through all the bays and which may be installed e.g. in the upper part of the cabinet. The cables 17 to the motors are normally led downwards from the cabinet. Cooling air is normally passed from below upwards, circulated by a frequency converter-specific fan. The air is most commonly taken through grids mounted in the lower part of the cabinet or through the bottom of the cabinet and removed via the upper part of the cabinet either through the door or through the ceiling.

If there is a need to implement the cabling or air flow in some other way differing from that described above, a considerably large space may be required. For example, if the motor cable has to be led upwards or if supply air is obtained from piping from above, it may be necessary to add extra bays 14, 15 as shown in Fig. 2, through which the cabling or air can be arranged to be passed.

The object of the present invention is to overcome the drawbacks of prior-art solutions for the placement of frequency converters, especially their power units, in a cabinet. The invention is particularly applicable for use in conjunction with a frequency converter that has separate power and control units
5 and in which the power unit is of a small size.

According to the invention, the power units of the frequency converters are placed in the cabinet in such a way that the cooling air will pass through them horizontally. The same principle of placement can also be used in conjunction with liquid-cooled power units, thereby achieving the same degrees
10 of freedom in respect of the cooling piping and the cabling. The details of the features characteristic of the invention are disclosed in the claims below.

By applying the invention, the following advantages are achieved:

Several frequency converters or e.g. phase modules constituting a high-power frequency converter can be placed one above the other in the same
15 bay. In this way, a considerable space saving is achieved as compared to the traditional solution.

The passage of cooling air can be implemented in versatile ways without an extra space requirement; the air may be obtained through the door or grids, from piping above or from below from under the floor, and it can be correspondingly removed in the same directions.
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Fans may be provided separately for each power unit or each bay.

The incoming and outgoing cables can be led just as easily downwards as upwards without an extra space requirement.

By sealing off the channel for the air flowing through the power units, a structure fulfilling e.g. tightness class IP54 will be easily achieved. The
25 power units are most naturally placed in the hind part of the cabinet, a space being thus left in the front part for the control units and e.g. client-specific relay systems.

In the following, the invention will be described in detail with reference to an example and the attached drawings, wherein
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Fig. 1 illustrates prior-art placement of power units in a cabinet,

Fig. 2 illustrates prior-art placement of power units in a cabinet when the cooling air or outgoing cabling comes from above,

Fig. 3 illustrates placement of air-cooled power units in a cabinet and passage of cooling air according to the present invention,
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Fig. 4 illustrates placement of power units in a cabinet and cabling according to the invention,

Fig. 5 illustrates placement of power and control units in a cabinet in sectional view from above.

Fig. 3 presents an example of placement of air-cooled power units in a cabinet according to the invention. It shows four power units PU#21 –
 5 PU#24, which contain e.g. the frequency converter components requiring cooling, and which units are placed in the cabinet (adjacent bays 21 - 23) one above the other in the middle bay 22. In the case illustrated in this example, for each power unit PU#21 – PU#24 a separate fan 26 – 29 is provided in the adjacent bay 23, so that cooling air AIR1 flows from the lower part of the fan bay 23 via
 10 apertures 24, 25 between the bays through each power unit and further via the upper part of the adjacent bay 21 away from the cabinet. It is also possible to provide a common fan for all the power units placed in the same bay.

Fig. 4 illustrates how the input and output power cabling can be arranged according to the invention when the placement arrangement of the
 15 power units in a cabinet is as shown in the example case in Fig. 3.

The supply voltage for the power units is obtained from a set of power busbars 35 running through all the bays 31 – 33 and installed in the upper part of the cabinet. Placed in the cabinet are additionally two high-power power units PU#31 and PU#32 as well as two low-power power units PU#33
 20 and PU#34. The right-hand bay 33 is a space for outgoing cabling, in which space are placed the 3-phase rail cable couplings 36, 37 for the high-power power units and the cabling 38, 39 of the low-power power units. The left-hand bay 31 is a space for incoming cabling and possible power unit-specific disconnectors 41-44.

25 The power units can be placed in the hind part of the cabinet, in which case there will be a space left in the front part for the control units CU#21 – CU#24 and e.g. client-specific relay systems. The front and hind parts of the cabinet can be separated from each other by a wall WALL1, in which case the cooling of the power units is effected by fans while the cooling of the control
 30 units takes place gravitationally. In this case, the power units need not be shielded from contact (Fig. 5).

It is obvious to the person skilled in the art that different embodiments of the invention are not limited to the examples described above, but that they may be varied within the scope of the claims presented below.